of an exploratory nature. From the Second to Fifty Round of these Talks from 1982-84, discussions focussed on the evolution of a set of principles which could provide guidelines for substantive discussions on the boundary question. Complete agreement was not reached on these principles. Both sides stated their desire to have a genuinely peaceful and friendly border between the two countries.

The PM's visit to China in December 1988 reflected Government's sincere desire to improve and develop relations with China, and to resolve outstanding problems in a peaceful manner. Both countries agreed that a peaceful, negotiated, and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question should be reached. The need for both sides to device a practical mechanism for maintenance of peace and tranquillity was emphasised by the Indian side. It was agreed that the Joint Working Group on the boundary question should deal with both these aspects relating to an overall settlement of the border and peace and tanquillity.

Exodus of professionals of Indian origin for Fiji

1535. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred question 37 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd February, 1989 and state:

(a) what is the number of doctors, lawyers, teachers, accountants and civil servants of Indian ethnic origin who have migrated from Fiji during the last 19 months since the military take over in that country;

(b) what action has been taken by the Government of India in the matter and with what results; and

(c) what has been the attitude of other countries to this problem?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) According to figures published by the Bureau of statistics of Fiji, migrations of workers, from all races, since the military take-over in April, 1987 until June, 1988 .have been as follows:

1. Professional, technical & related workers 2,129
2. Administrative & Managerial Workers 1,262
3. Clerical Supervisors & related workers 2,025

The Fiji Medical Association has estimated that about 110 doctors of Indian origin out of a total of 250 doctors of all races, resident in Fiji in 1986 have since left-Fiji. The lawyers Association of Fiji has estimated that about 100 lawyers

[c] Indian origin out of a total of 150 lawyers of all races have since left Fiji. The Teachers Association has estimated that between 550-600 indian Fijian teachers out of a total of 3,800 ethnic Indian teachers have since left Fiji. Separated figures relating to Accountants and civil servants are not available.

(b) Fijian professionals of ethnic Indian origin have migrated principally to Australia and New Zealand and to a lesser_ extent to USA and Canada. They have not sought resettlement in India.

(c) Media reports in some countries have highlighted the harm to Fiji's economy due to the migration of qualified professionals. Presumably, the countries to which they have migrated benefit from their professional skills.